



# NEW SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS UPDATE

**-LRE STYLE-**

## 3rd Grade Bio Cards

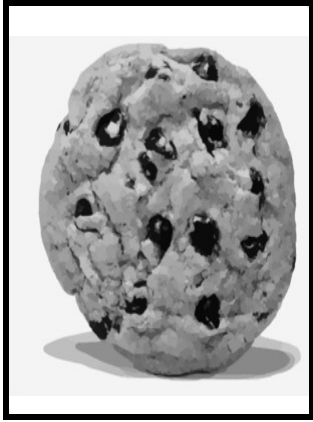
*Every effort has been made for the accuracy of the information contained in the bio cards. Please report any errors to [ldleon@texasbar.com](mailto:ldleon@texasbar.com).*



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For additional information on the LRE Program, please go to [www.texaslre.org](http://www.texaslre.org)





**Wallace Amos**  
(1936-)

# I Spy...

**WALLACE "WALLY" AMOS** is the founder of "Famous Amos Chocolate Chip Cookies." When he was 12, Wally went to live with his aunt who always made delicious chocolate chip cookies. Wally's interest in cooking led him to study culinary arts at a vocational high school. He later served in the Air Force and worked in the mail room of the William Morris Agency. He received many promotions and became the first African-American talent agent in the history of the agency. He moved to Los Angeles and tried to start his own agency without success. Wally comforted himself by baking chocolate chip cookies. He adapted his aunt's recipe and opened the world's first cookie store in Los Angeles in 1975 which turned into a multi-million dollar company. After great success, Amos sold his company in 1985. He is now a motivational speaker, author, and spokesperson for the Famous Amos brand.

3rd Grade Bio Card—2



**Mary Kay Ash**  
(1918-2001)

# I Spy...

**MARY KAY ASH** was born in Texas. Her mother was a great influence in her life and always encouraged Mary Kay by telling her, "You can do it." Mary Kay Ash was very good at sales and sold products for several companies but quit after 25 years of corporate sales. She quit because of the lack of opportunity for advancement that the men she trained received. In 1963, with \$5,000 in savings, Mary Kay opened a cosmetics business with her son, Richard Rogers. She bought a formula for a skin cream, started her small company in Dallas, and made about \$200,000 profit the first year. The success of the company grew, and Mary Kay, Inc. remains one of the largest multimillion dollar private firms in the U.S.. Mary Kay believed in rewarding hard workers in her company, and providing women opportunities for advancement. She gave her top salespeople vacations, jewelry, and pink Cadillacs.

3rd Grade Bio Card—2



# I Spy...



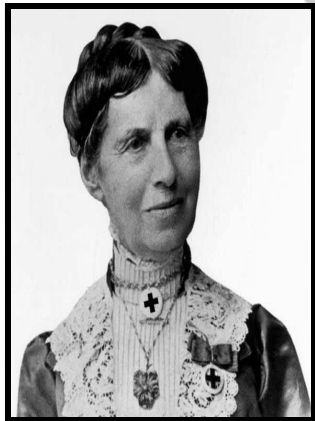
**Benjamin  
Banneker**  
(1731-1806)

**BENJAMIN BANNEKER** was born in the colony of Maryland in 1731 to former slaves who had bought their freedom. His grandmother sent him to a Quaker school where he excelled in science and mathematics. When Benjamin was 21, he amazed everyone by building a clock that chimed. He taught himself astronomy and surveying; he helped survey the land on which Washington D.C. was later built and also created a table of the yearly locations of the planets, sun and moon. He sent a copy to Thomas Jefferson along with a letter criticizing Jefferson for not opposing slavery. Banneker later published an almanac, the first African American to do so. At this time, many people thought that African Americans were not as smart as white people, and people opposed to slavery, called abolitionists, cited his work to show that this was not true.

3rd Grade Bio Card—3



# I Spy...



**Clara Barton**  
(1821-1912)

**CLARA BARTON** played nurse and even cared for sick pets and injured animals as a child. When she was eleven, her brother fell from the barn rafters, and Clara took care of him for three years. During the American Civil War, Clara tended to wounded soldiers and organized a system for sending medicine and supplies. The War Department eventually gave her permission to cross the battle lines to give out supplies, search for missing soldiers, and take care of the wounded. Soldiers called her the “Angel of the Battlefield.” After the war, Clara went to Europe to work with the International Red Cross, a group that gave medical help to all sides during wartime. After returning to America, she worked for several years to get support to start a similar group. In 1881, she began the American Red Cross which aids victims of floods, hurricanes, forest fires, and wars.

3rd Grade Bio Card—3



# I Spy...



**Todd Beamer**

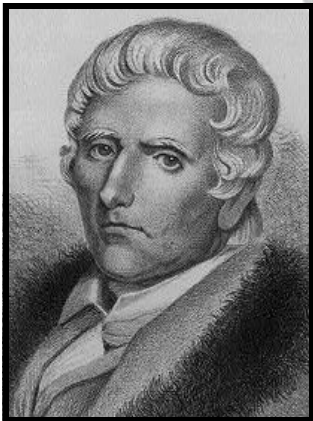
(1968-2001)

**TODD BEAMER** was one of the heroic passengers aboard United Airlines Flight 93 on September 11, 2001. Beamer, who lived in New Jersey, was a businessman who worked for Oracle Corporation. On September 11, he was on a flight that was hijacked or taken by force by terrorists. Beamer and other passengers on the plane talked with people on the ground using their cell phones or in-plane phones and learned that the World Trade Center in New York City had been attacked by another hijacked airplane. Beamer, calling from an in-plane phone, told a telephone company supervisor the details of the Flight 93 hijacking. When the hijackers turned the United Airlines plane to the southeast, Beamer said some of the passengers were going to jump the hijackers to keep them from carrying out their plan. Beamer's last words were, "Are you guys ready? Let's roll!" The airplane crashed in Pennsylvania.

3rd Grade Bio Card—4



# I Spy...



**Daniel Boone**

(1734-1819)

**DANIEL BOONE** was a woodsman and explorer who grew up near Reading, Pennsylvania. He always loved to go hunting, and when he was twelve years old, his father gave him his first rifle. In 1767 Boone traveled to the edge of Kentucky which made him want to go further into the unexplored territory. In May of 1769, he and six other men started out on a two year adventure, exploring much of Kentucky. After Boone and other woodsmen improved the trails from the Carolinas to Kentucky, he took a group of thirty settlers to establish the settlement, Boonesborough. Boone left Kentucky in 1788, stating that it was "too crowded," and moved to West Virginia. Years later, he again wanted to explore the frontier and traveled to the Missouri region. He took his family and led hundreds of settlers to Missouri where he lived the rest of his life.

3rd Grade Bio Card—4



# I Spy...



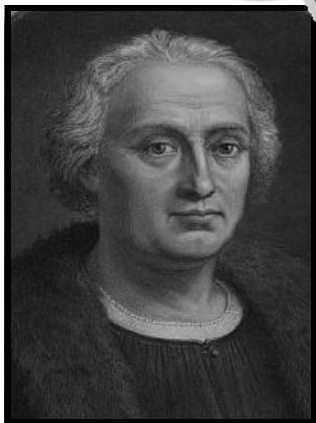
**Ruby Bridges**  
(1954- )

**RUBY BRIDGES** was born in Mississippi and later moved to New Orleans with her family. In 1960 African-American children and white children attended separate schools. When Ruby was old enough to go to school, her family volunteered her to attend an all-white elementary school. Federal marshals escorted Ruby to school to protect her from angry people who did not want her to attend the school. Sadly, all the white children stayed home from school that day because their parents didn't want them to go to school with an African-American. Ruby was the only child in her class with her teacher, and every day she faced angry mobs of people when she walked to and from school. Eventually, white children returned to the school. Ruby Bridges was a brave young lady who helped advance the civil rights movement and end segregation in schools.

3rd Grade Bio Card—5



# I Spy...



**Christopher Columbus**  
(1451-1506)

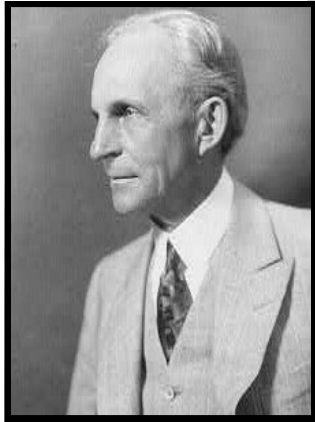
**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** was a famous explorer who thought he could sail west from Spain and reach India. From 1492 to 1506 he made four trips across the Atlantic Ocean. On his first voyage, he took three ships: the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. When he reached a Caribbean island in October of 1492, Columbus thought he had reached India. Thus, he called the native people Indians. Columbus realized that this was new land that no one knew about, so he returned to Spain in March of 1493. On his second voyage (1493-1496) he took 17 ships and over 1000 men, and returned to what is now the Dominican Republic and Cuba. Columbus sailed further south, along the coast of South America on his third expedition (1498-1500). On his final voyage (1502-1504), he sailed to Central America. Columbus didn't find Asia, but his voyages did make Europeans more aware of the New World.

3rd Grade Bio Card—5





# I Spy...



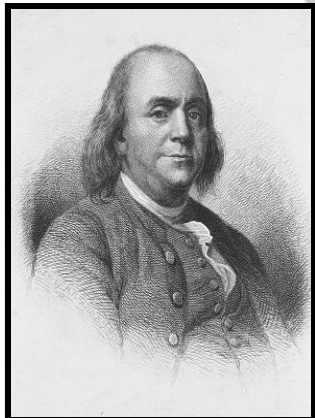
**Henry Ford**  
(1863-1947)

**HENRY FORD** was born in Michigan. As a young child, he liked to take things apart to see how they worked. In 1896 he made his first “horseless carriage,” and in 1903 he founded the Ford Motor Company. The first Model T. Ford was built in 1908. Ford came up with an idea called the assembly line in which cars moved along a conveyor belt with workers adding parts at different places along the way. Ford’s assembly line method allowed him to build cars quickly and inexpensively. By 1914, a Model T was completed every 24 minutes and cost less than \$500. Ford also improved conditions for the workers in his factories by raising their wages and shortening their working hours. Ford’s innovations led to a national highway system, traffic safety laws, and much more. Ford became very wealthy and used his money to establish a museum and fund many worthy projects.

3rd Grade Bio Card—6



# I Spy...



**Benjamin  
Franklin**  
(1706-1790)

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN** a printer, inventor, politician, founding father, and good citizen, was born in Boston. He only went to school one year and then worked as a printer’s helper for his brother, James. At the age of seventeen, he ran away from Boston. By the age of twenty-four, Ben owned his own print shop and newspaper in Philadelphia. He assisted his community by helping establish a postal service and starting the fire department. As a scientist, Franklin invented bifocals, a furnace stove called the “Franklin Stove,” and the lightning rod. Benjamin Franklin also helped our nation develop as a member of the Second Continental Congress. He attended the Constitutional Convention, helped write parts of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, helped negotiate treaties, and was Minister to France.

3rd Grade Bio Card—6



# I Spy...



*Dr. Hector P. Garcia  
Papers, Special Collections  
& Archives, Texas A&M  
University- Corpus Christi  
Bell Library*

## Hector P. Garcia (1914-1996)

**HECTOR P. GARCIA** was a physician, decorated war veteran, and civil rights leader. In 1917 Garcia's family came to Texas to escape the Mexican Revolution. Garcia graduated from the University of Texas and became a medical doctor. During World War II, Dr. Garcia served in the Army and was awarded a Bronze Star and 6 Battle Stars. After the war, he returned to practice medicine in Texas and founded the American GI Forum to help Mexican-American veterans. The Forum fought discrimination in education, housing, health care, and helped pay poll taxes so more Mexican-Americans could register and vote. As he fought for the rights of Mexican-Americans by peaceful means, his life was threatened. Dr. Garcia was the first Mexican-American to serve on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the first Mexican-American to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

3rd Grade Bio Card—7



# I Spy...



*Courtesy of Carmen Lomas Garza  
& Gerald W. Carpenter, 2010  
[www.carmenlomasgarza.com](http://www.carmenlomasgarza.com)*

## Carmen Lomas Garza (1948-)

**CARMEN LOMAS GARZA** is a Chicano artist who represents the everyday lives of Mexican-Americans in her paintings and prints. Garza was born in Kingsville, Texas, and decided to become an artist at the age of 13. Her mother inspired her to become an artist. Carmen Lomas Garza graduated from Texas Arts and Industry University and San Francisco State University. Her paintings and prints reflect Garza's memories of her time living in South Texas and observing family events and her culture. Her exhibitions usually include paintings, prints, paper and metal cutouts. She writes bilingual picture books, and each book has 13-15 paintings, so it takes her several years to create enough images for one book. Her children's books include *Family Pictures*, *In My Family*, and *Magic Windows*. Garza has received many children's book awards and honors, including the Texas Bluebonnet Award.

3rd Grade Bio Card—7



# I Spy...



**Bill Gates**

(1955-)

**BILL GATES** is the Chairman of the Microsoft Corporation which is a world leader in computers. He also is the head of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation which gives money to support world health and education. Bill Gates grew up in Seattle. He started programming computers when he was 13 years old. After high school, he went to Harvard where he met Steve Ballmer who is now his business partner at Microsoft. He started Microsoft in 1975 while he was in college because he thought that all people would benefit from knowing how to use computers. Under Gates' leadership, Microsoft has continued to make using computers easier for the average person. Even though he is one of the richest men in the world, it is important to him to use his money to help other people. So he started the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation that helps people all over the world.

3rd Grade Bio Card—8



# I Spy...



**Milton Hershey**

(1857-1945)

**MILTON HERSHEY** was the first American to develop a formula for manufacturing milk chocolate. As a child, he received a limited education because his family moved often, but when he was a teenager, he spent a 4 year apprenticeship with a candy maker. After two failed attempts at starting candy businesses, Hershey finally succeeded in the caramel business. When he became interested in making chocolate, Hershey began covering his caramels in chocolate. He then began the Hershey Chocolate Company, perfected a recipe for making milk chocolate, and mass produced the Hershey bar. He began making Hershey Kisses in 1907. As a millionaire, Hershey shared his wealth with others. He built the community of Hershey, Pennsylvania, established the Hershey Industrial School for orphans, created the M.S. Hershey Foundation, and set up a School Trust that is worth \$6 billion today.

3rd Grade Bio Card—8





# I Spy...



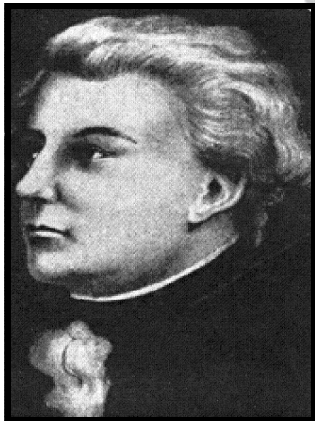
**Helen Keller**  
(1880-1968)

**HELEN KELLER** was the first blind-deaf person to receive a college degree. Helen was a healthy baby when she was born but became sick with a high fever when she was two. After getting well, she could no longer see or hear. When Helen was six, her parents took her to several specialists. Alexander Graham Bell, who taught deaf children, suggested that they contact the Perkins Institute for the Blind. There they met a teacher named Anne Sullivan who came to live with the Keller family and began teaching Helen to finger spell. A whole new world was opened for Helen when she learned a signing vocabulary and to read Braille. Anne was Helen's teacher and companion while she studied at Radcliffe College and even after her school years. As an adult, Helen tried to help people understand blind and deaf people. She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964.

3rd Grade Bio Card—9



# I Spy...



**Pierre-Charles  
L'Enfant**  
(1754-1825)

**PIERRE-CHARLES L'ENFANT** was a French architect who designed the layout for Washington, D.C. He grew up in Paris and studied art at the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. At the age of 22, he enlisted in the American Revolutionary Army and fought under George Washington. In 1784, L'Enfant left Paris to return to the United States where he made his home in New York City. He became well-known for his design and engineering talent. In 1791, George Washington chose him to design our nation's new capital city. His plan featured wide streets, many monuments, and lots of space for parks. L'Enfant designed the U.S. Capitol to be at one end of a mile long street, with the White House at the other end of the street. Three years later, L'Enfant was dismissed from the job because he had so many disagreements with commissioners overseeing the project. He never received full payment for his work.

3rd Grade Bio Card—9



# I Spy...



**James Lovell**  
(1928-)

**JAMES LOVELL** was born in Ohio. After graduating from the U. S. Naval Academy, he became a test pilot. In 1962, he was selected by NASA to be an astronaut. He flew two Gemini space missions, including the first mission to link two space vehicles while orbiting the Earth. In 1968 Lovell flew on the Apollo 8 mission, the first American space mission to orbit the moon and return to Earth. This mission sent the first live photos of the moon's surface back. In 1970, Lovell was named commander of Apollo 13. On the way to the Moon, an oxygen tank burst, damaging the command module. Working with the ground controllers, Lovell and his fellow astronauts were able to use the lunar lander as a "lifeboat" and safely return to Earth. Later Lovell's book about the event was made into a movie. He was inducted into the Astronaut Hall of Fame in 1993.

3rd Grade Bio Card—10



# I Spy...



**Juliette Gordon  
Low**  
(1860-1927)

**JULIETTE GORDON LOW** was the founder of the Girl Scouts of the USA. Juliette had a happy childhood in Savannah, Georgia. As an adult, she had a desire to do something useful. After meeting the founder of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in England, she returned to the United States to begin the Girl Scout movement here. She called a friend and said, "I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all of America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight!" Low's mission was to provide healthy activities for girls in order to give them the chance to be self-reliant, resourceful to prepare for homemaking and professional life, and to instill good citizenship. Juliette G. Low's first troop had 18 girls. Now there are more than 3.7 million Girl Scouts. It is the largest educational organization for girls in the world and has affected the lives of over 50 million girls, women, and men who have participated.

3rd Grade Bio Card—10



# I Spy...



Henry Holt Books for Young Readers

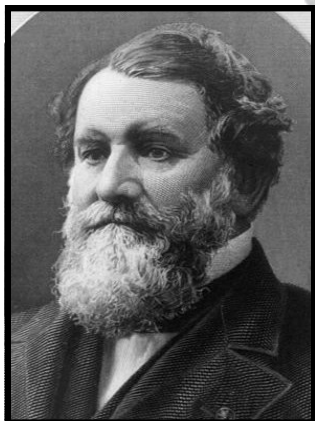
**Bill Martin, Jr.**  
(1916-2004)

**BILL MARTIN, JR.** will always be remembered for his famous children's book, *Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?* During his 60-year career as a writer, he wrote more than 300 children's books. Bill Martin was born in Kansas. As a child he loved to look at books and have them read to him. He enjoyed the rhythm of the words. His first career was as a teacher, but he decided to move to New York City to become a writer. Later in life, he moved to Texas. Bill Martin said that he didn't write books - he talked them. He said he needed to hear what he was saying. He wrote *Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?* while riding on a train. By the time he got to his destination, he had it all worked out in his mind, although he didn't have it written down yet. There is a Bill Martin, Jr. Library on the campus of Texas A&M University at Commerce where many of his awards and honors are displayed.

3rd Grade Bio Card—11



# I Spy...



**Cyrus  
McCormick**  
(1809-1884)

**CYRUS MCCORMICK** was born on a farm in Virginia. Back then, harvesting grains such as wheat was a hard and time consuming task done by hand. McCormick used his mechanical abilities to invent a horse-drawn machine that could cut, thresh, and bundle the grain. With this machine, farmers were able to plant and harvest ten times what they had before. McCormick spent the next ten years perfecting his reaping machine. In 1847, he and his brothers moved to Chicago, Illinois and opened a factory to keep up with the demand. He won a medal for his invention at the London Crystal Palace exhibition and was elected to the French Academy of Sciences for his contribution to agriculture. McCormick's mechanical reaper made possible increased crop production with fewer workers and transformed the Midwest into the "breadbasket" of the nation.

3rd Grade Bio Card—11



**Maria Mitchell**  
(1818-1889)

# I Spy...

**MARIA MITCHELL**, the first professional woman astronomer in the United States, is known for her discovery of a new comet in 1847. She was given a gold medal by the King of Denmark for her discovery, and the comet was named “Miss Mitchell’s Comet.” Mitchell worked as a librarian in Massachusetts, but at night she pursued astronomy by viewing the stars through her father’s telescope. She was appointed professor of astronomy at Vassar Female College in 1865 and was the director of the observatory. While teaching at Vassar, she learned that she was being paid less than younger male professors. She insisted that she receive a larger salary and got a raise. Maria Mitchell was also co-founder of the American Association for the Advancement of Women and served as its president. She was the first woman to be elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

3rd Grade Bio Card—12



Freebase

**Kadir Nelson**  
(1974-)

# I Spy...

**KADIR NELSON** is an award winning African-American artist, illustrator, and author. He began drawing at the age of three, painting by ten, and oil painting at the age of sixteen. “I have always been an artist,” Nelson explains, “It’s part of my DNA.” He received art instruction from his uncle who was an artist himself. He entered his paintings in various art competitions, won a scholarship to attend Pratt Institute in New York, and graduated with honors. During his professional art career, Nelson has worked for production studios such as Dreamworks. Many of his paintings are exhibited in museums and art galleries. Nelson is also the illustrator of over 20 picture books such as *Henry’s Freedom Book*, *Abe’s Honest Words*, and *Salt in His Shoes*. He has won the Caldecott Honor Award twice. After almost eight years of work, he authored and illustrated *We Are the Ship: The Story of Negro League Baseball*.

3rd Grade Bio Card—12





# I Spy...



**Ellen Ochoa**

(1958- )

**ELLEN OCHOA** was the first Hispanic female astronaut. Born in California, she graduated from San Diego State University with a degree in physics. She received her master's degree and doctorate in electrical engineering from Stanford University. As a co-inventor, Dr. Ochoa has 3 patents on optical systems. Ochoa was one of 23 people out of 2,000 who were accepted for astronaut training. Her first NASA space shuttle mission was in 1993 aboard *Discovery* where she operated robotic arms to retrieve satellites. After going into space on *Atlantis*, she helped develop the international Space Station. Ellen Ochoa was aboard *Discovery* again in 1999 when it became the first shuttle to dock at the International Space Station. Dr. Ochoa's fourth space mission was in 2002, and she has now logged over 978 hours in space.

3rd Grade Bio Card—13



# I Spy...



**John "Danny"  
Olivas**

(1965-)

**JOHN "DANNY" OLIVAS** was born in California and grew up in El Paso, Texas. As a child, Olivas liked to tinker with mechanical things. He also enjoyed looking at the stars and planets with a telescope. His dream of becoming an astronaut began when he was seven and his family visited the Houston Space Center. In college he received his degree in mechanical engineering and then worked for the Dow Chemical Company. After receiving his doctorate, Olivas did research work for the Jet Propulsion Lab. While there, he applied to become an astronaut. In 1998, ten years after he first applied, Olivas was selected for astronaut training. He has flown on two Space Shuttle missions to the International Space Station and performed several EVAs (spacewalks) while on these missions. Olivas also holds six U.S. patents and many awards and honors.

3rd Grade Bio Card—13





# I Spy...



## Juan de Oñate

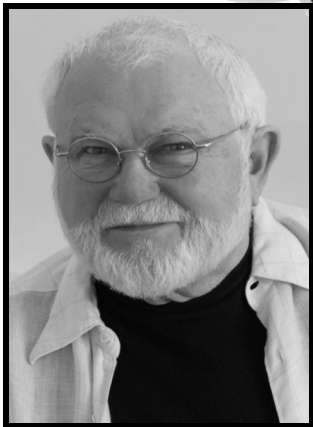
(1550-1626)

**JUAN de OÑATE** was a Spanish explorer who established the first European settlement in what is now New Mexico. The main purpose of his settlement was to start Catholic churches in the area, but many settlers were interested in mining for silver in the same region. He crossed the Rio Grande at El Paso in 1598 and settled at San Juan. When the settlers finally arrived, they were disappointed not to find any silver, and many deserted the colony. The Native Americans in the area were also rebellious, and Oñate dealt with them harshly. Reinforcements arrived in 1600, but there was not enough food, the land was poor, and weather conditions were bad. The colony was eventually abandoned. King Phillip of Spain heard about the expedition and Oñate's strictness with the people and called him back to Mexico City where he was charged with excessive force. He was banned from New Mexico and later returned to Spain.

3rd Grade Bio Card—14



# I Spy...



Julie Maris/Semel

## Tomie dePaola

(1934- )

**TOMIE DEPAOLA** is a writer and illustrator of children's books. He's drawn the illustrations for nearly 250 books and has written the stories for over 100 of them. Tomie dePaola fell in love with books at an early age because his mother read to him every day. By the time he was four years old, he was telling everyone that he wanted to draw pictures and write stories for books. In 1965, he illustrated his first book, *Sound*. Some of his most well known books are the ten "Strega Nona" books, *The Legend of the Bluebonnet*, *Oliver Button Is a Sissy*, and his favorite, *Nana Upstairs & Nana Downstairs*. DePaola has earned many awards for his writing and drawing, including a Newbery Honor Award in 2000 and a Caldecott Honor Award in 1976. Tomie dePaola, lives in New Hampshire where he continues to write and illustrate picture books, folk tales, and more.

3rd Grade Bio Card—14

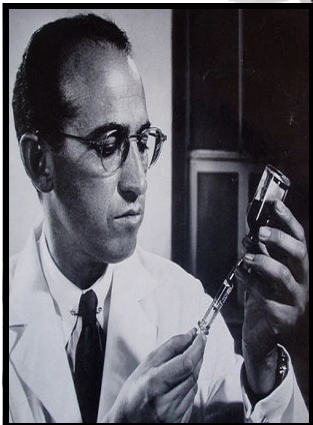


**Louis Pasteur**  
(1822-1895)

# I Spy...

**LOUIS PASTEUR** was born in France. His first important discovery was that bacteria caused wine to spoil. He discovered that bacteria were also responsible for milk spoiling, and that heating the milk killed the bacteria, and made it safe to drink. This process is called pasteurization in his honor. Pasteur continued to discover organisms that were causing different diseases and to find ways to prevent or cure them. His most dramatic discovery was the virus that caused the deadly disease, rabies. He developed a vaccine that could be used to treat persons who had been bitten by rabid animals to keep them from dying. During his lifetime, Pasteur faced much opposition to his new ideas about disease but proved that his theories were correct. He founded the Pasteur Institute and lived to see his discoveries used to save many lives.

3rd Grade Bio Card—15



**Jonas Salk**  
(1914-1995)

# I Spy...

**JONAS SALK** was born in New York City. While in college, he became interested in medicine and studied the influenza virus. His research led to a vaccine for the virus. Salk then moved to the University of Pittsburg where he studied polio, a disease that crippled or killed many people, particularly children. From 1900 to the 1950's polio epidemics occurred frequently during the summer months. Salk began to work on a vaccine for the polio virus. He believed that a killed virus would be safer and give longer immunity to the disease than a weakened live virus. In 1954, trials of the vaccine began, and it soon proved to be safe and effective. By the 1960's, polio had been nearly wiped out. In 1963 Salk founded the Salk Institute for biological studies. His last years were spent trying to develop a vaccine for the AIDS virus.

3rd Grade Bio Card—15



# I Spy...



## Harriet Tubman

(1819 or 1820-1913)

**HARRIET TUBMAN** was born a slave. She was a hard worker but was considered to be rebellious by her masters and was often beaten. Harriet was always willing to stand up for others, and at the age of 15, she tried to help a runaway slave. She was hit in the head with a heavy weight and knocked out as punishment. When she was 24, Harriet married a free black man named John Tubman, but she still remained a slave. Fearing that she would be sold and shipped to the South, Harriet was determined to run away. She followed the North Star by night and made the 90-mile trip to Pennsylvania with the help of a network of people who were part of the Underground Railroad. She then made the dangerous trip back to Maryland nineteen times to escort over 300 other slaves to freedom. Queen Victoria awarded her a silver medal.

3rd Grade Bio Card—16



# I Spy...

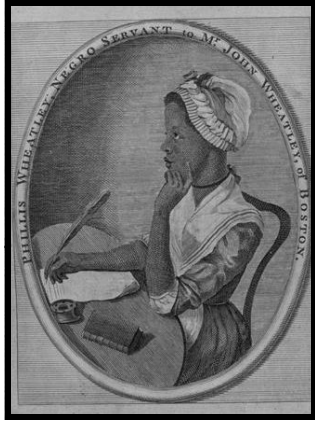


## Sam Walton

(1918-1992)

**SAM WALTON** created a small store in Arkansas and turned it into the largest retail chain, Walmart. Walton graduated from the University of Missouri and gained retail experience by working at JC Penny in Iowa. After running his own variety store in Arkansas, he began Walton's Five and Dime. In 1962 he opened his first Walmart store, and it was so popular that Walton expanded the business to other states. In 1987, Walmart's 25th anniversary, there were 1,198 Walmart stores, and by the end of the 1980's, there were Walmarts in 29 states. Sam Walton was also successful with other kinds of stores such as Sam's Clubs, Walmart Superstores, and Walmarts in other countries. In 2005 Walmart had 3,800 stores in the U.S. and 3,800 stores internationally. Before Sam Walton died in 1992, he received the Medal of Freedom from President George H.W. Bush.

3rd Grade Bio Card—16



**Phillis Wheatley**  
(1753-1784)

# I Spy...

**PHILLIS WHEATLEY** was the first African American woman to have her poetry published. Born in West Africa, she was brought to the United States on a slave ship at the age of eight. She was sold to the Wheatleys, a wealthy merchant family in Boston, who taught her to read and write. She wrote poems about religious subjects and about the family she left behind in Africa. She published her first poem in 1867. Her first book of poetry was published in London because publishers in American did not think an African American woman could be smart enough to write well. In 1775, Phillis wrote a poem dedicated to George Washington who was so impressed that he invited her to his home to personally thank her. After her owners died, Phillis was set free, married, and had three children. She died when she was 31 years old.

3rd Grade Bio Card—17



**Laura Elizabeth  
Ingalls Wilder**  
(1867-1957)

# I Spy...

**LAURA ELIZABETH INGALLS WILDER** was the author of the *Little House* series of books describing her life in a pioneering family on the frontier. She was born in a log cabin in Wisconsin. Her childhood is described in *Little House in the Big Woods*, *Little House on the Prairie*, and *On the Banks of Plum Creek*. She began teaching in South Dakota even though she was only 16 years old, as described in her book *The Long Winter*. In 1885 she married Almanzo James Wilder. Their daughter, Rose, was born the next year. The struggles of those years are described in her book *The First Four Years*. In 1894, the Wilder family settled on a 200-acre farm in Missouri and began raising dairy cows, poultry and fruit. In 1932, Laura Ingalls Wilder wrote the first of her popular *Little House on the Prairie* books. The *Little House on the Prairie* books have been translated into 40 languages and made into a successful TV series.

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